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MR. BRECKINRIDGE'S LETTER TO DR.
WARDLAW.

Soon after the discussion between the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge and George Thompson, a meeting of the Glasgow Emancipation Society was held, at which resolutions were adopted approving of Mr. Thompson's course, arguments, &c., and in no modest terms, condemning America, including her clergy and institutions. Dr. Wardlaw made himself prominent at this meeting by a speech which called forth the following letter from Mr. Breckinridge.— It will be read with interest. We have seldom seen a better specimen of a man loosing his antagonist with his own weapons. In every point of view, we think Mr. Breckinridge has well and nobly vindicated his country, and acquired new honor for himself.

To the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw, D. D. of Glasgow.

SIR—I observe in the London Patriot, of last week, an abstract of the proceedings of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, on the 1st of this month, at a public meeting held "for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the society in reference to the recent discussion on American Slavery, between the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge and Mr. George Thompson."—The greater portion of the report before me, is occupied by a speech made by you on that occasion, proposing to the meeting the following resolution, viz.—"That in the deliberate judgment of this meeting, the wish announced by Mr. George Thompson, to meet publicly any antagonist, especially any minister of the Gospel from the United States, on the subject of American Slavery, or on any one of the branches of that subject, was dictated by a well-founded consciousness of the integrity of his purpose, and assurance of the correctness of his facts; and that the recent discussion in this city between him and the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, of Baltimore, has left, not merely unshaken, but confirmed and augmented their confidence in the rectitude of his principles, the purity of his motives, the propriety of his measures, the fidelity of his statements, and the straightforward honesty and undaunted intrepidity of his zeal." This motion was seconded by the venerable and respected Dr. Kidstone; whose speech on the occasion is but briefly reported. Other resolutions—some of similar import, some of a general character—were off-red and seconded by Dr. Heugh, and Messrs. Eadie, King, McLaren and Keule. But above all, the proceedings bear the signature of Robert Grahame, of Whitehall—whose venerable name is dear to every good man.

These proceedings, Sir, have relieved me from a state of great and painful anxiety, as to the view my countrymen might take of the propriety of taking any notice, more or less, of Mr. George Thompson. For while nothing is further from my purpose than to wound the feelings of any friend of that individual, it is necessary to say, that in America, every one who is not an abolitionist, or, in other words,—ninety-nine hundredths of the people consider him not only unworthy of credit, but unworthy of notice. At length, I have a tangible proof, by which to make my countrymen feel, that persons of the utmost respectability, excellence and piety, in Britain, not only concur in all the principles and proceedings, but partake of all the prejudices and ignorance of this individual, and openly defend his flagitious course. From this day forth, I deem myself fully acquitted on the only part of the subject which fills me with personal anxiety. For although you have not hesitated to speak in terms sufficiently disparaging of my humble efforts to defend this truth; yet as you have given no reasons for the judgment you have delivered, those who read for themselves may escape the influence even of your authority. And as you have been pleased to decide on the whole merits of the case, as well as on the merits of the parties involved in it—I escape, of course, from the whole blame of having damaged the truth by feeble advocacy.

In this state of the case, it cannot surprise you, that I turn with delight from those who have hitherto assailed me, and address myself to you; that I avail myself of the right arising from your free and repeated use of my name, and your judgments both upon my character and acts, to speak freely to return. Let us forget the miserable trifling of Mr. Robert Bernard Hall. Let us pass over poor Moses Roper—who, it is but just to say, has written the most modest and sensible attack yet made on me.—Let us even be moderate, in having absolutely silenced the garrulity of Mr. Thompson, who gets off in his last note, which has just reached me, in the Patriot of the 17th inst. I have that to say which you have not only invited, but challenged me to utter, and to which I ask your serious regard.

I have manifested my deference to the judgment of a Christian people, by discussing at its bar, questions purely national and personal, in which, under erroneous pretexts, they had interfered in a manner the most vexatious. I believed they were in great error—I presumed they were sincerely disposed to do good—I knew they were really doing us, and themselves, and the world harm;—and challenged and forced into the matter, I have discussed it on its more merits—admitting you and your people to be all you professed to be—and only endeavoring to prove that we were not as evil as you made us out. So far as you and those who can influence are concerned, you have declared that you remain more firmly than ever settled in your harsh judgments of us, and your fixed purpose to follow out all your offensive courses. Nay, you plainly declare, that rather than alter a title of your conduct, principles, opinions, or demands on this subject, you prefer that all fellowship between us and you should terminate.

That argument and conclusion, then being complete and final, we need say no more. I am content to wait and see whether the American people will, at your suggestion, change their national constitution; or whether, in the event of the adequate majority for that purpose not being attainable, they will, as the inference of your argument, break up the confederacy—to regain your good opinion.

There is, as I have said, quite another view of the whole case. You say in the course of your speech, "If our American brethren saw anything in us, which they thought, and justly thought, was an evil of sufficient magnitude to induce their kind offices for its suppression we ought to feel obliged by their using their endeavors to stir us up to a due consideration of it, and to practical efforts for its removal." And in the context you are somewhat pointed in enforcing this idea, as containing it in a great rule of duty. In general we have considered the ill-doing of this delicate office more hurtful than its omission. In particular, it has appeared to us as a pretext liable to infinite abuse, and practically resorted to most by those who had least ground and least right to display it. But, sir, I can hardly either in faithfulness or honor, absolve any longer from its use. And the main object of this communication is to point out, in the actual condition of considerable portions of the British empire, evils which really are, or which your party has declared to be, of so palpable and so monstrous a description, that decency would seem to require you to repress them, or be very modest in rebuking others while they exist.

1. To come at once to the grand cause of out-cry against us as—the unhappy and indomitable existence of slavery, in many of the States. Will you be so good as to turn your eyes to the map of Africa, and fix them on a spot longer than half of Western Europe? At its southern extremity, find Cape Town. Then find the speech of Dr. Philip, delivered in Exeter Hall ten days after you delivered yours.—In that town and neighbourhood are 9000 British slaves! Scattered over that vast peninsula are many thousand more of British slaves! And yet the ear of dry is dull with being told that in the British empire there were no slaves; and the very speech that has elicited these remarks was made at a meeting on the anniversary devoted to a glorious fact that never occurred, namely, "Slave emancipation in the British colonies."

2. Turn now I pray you, to the map of Asia and find the vast dominions which God has lent to you there, embracing a population of one hundred and thirty millions of souls.—Then look over a file of papers, and read a conversation that occurred in the Common House of Parliament, but a short time back, between the honorable Mr. Buxton and Sir J. Hobhouse, on the subject of British slavery in India! There you will find it admitted that "domestic slavery prevails to a great extent in India," especially in Bengal." There you will find proof that no direct effort was ever made to abolish it,—and reasons urged by the government why it cannot now be abolished—and why treaties now existing seem to render its future abolition impossible!

3. Turn your attention next to the Western side of the Atlantic Ocean, and see nearly a million of apprentices in the West India Islands; and then remember what you have yourself said and written on the subject of this system; and call to mind the innumerable declarations made weekly, up and down the country, by those who belong to your party, and who (at the Houndsorth Anti-Slavery Society, on the 3d of this month) denounced it as aggravated slavery, under the delusive name of apprenticeship," and denounced every proposal of government" as only calculated to excite suspicion.

Do I draw an inference at all strained, when I say, that the subjects of a Monarchy, whose dominions in three quarters of the globe are, by their own showing, and by irrefragable proofs, covered with slaves, should deal somewhat gently with other nations, who may chance to be in the same unhappy condition? Do I say too much, when I caution such people to be more guarded in boastful assertions, which are contradicted by the fact and the record of the case? Do I give needless offence when I beg you to

remember, that your parliament is omnipotent over this subject, and is therefore responsible for all the evils which exist, either through their negligence or by their consent? Alas! Sir, believe they were in great error—I presumed they were sincerely disposed to do good—I

spoke against with great severity for neglect of the spiritual welfare of the colored population of the United States: and you have, in an unhappy hour, said you believed and approved these hard sayings. I have in vain denied; in vain disproved them. My object now is to show the condition of the country, whose people bring and credit them; still keeping the line of duty indicated by your suggestion.

4. Let me beg you then to look at the condition of Lower Canada, where the Roman Catholic religion is established by treaty and law, where annual grants of public money are made to support it, and where it has had free course, until the people are so ignorant that by statute law the grand jurors and the school commissioners are allowed the privilege of making their marks instead of signing their names, and where, according to the belief of the whole universe, except Papists, a system of idolatrous worship is guaranteed by the power of the British realm.

5. Pray, Sir, were you ever in Ireland? If you were, you saw a land fertile and beautiful; a people handsome, intelligent and active; a climate more genial than any other in so high a northern latitude; in short, every thing that should make its teeming population rich, happy and powerful. I was there. I saw hundreds

of people who had no fixed abodes. I saw the majority of the houses of the lower classes to be worse than the stables and cow-houses in England; I saw thousands in rags; hundreds naked; and hundreds more naked, except a piece of a single old garment. I looked at the third report on the expediency of a poor law for Ireland, made by order of Parliament, and I found that 2,385,000 souls are out of work, have nothing to depend on and are in distress for thirty weeks every year. It is a settled, indisputable truth, that one third of the Irish people beg their bread two thirds of every year. And yet enormous quantities of grain and live stock, and all sorts of provision, are exported from Ireland. And yet, in defiance of all these tremendous, longcontinued, and periodical sufferings, there is no poor law, nor any sort of general provision by law, for the poor of that island.

6. But a more frightful case remains. Remember that you have about one hundred millions of heathen in your Indian possessions;—then read the noble speech of the Rev. W. Campbell, a missionary from Bengalore, delivered at Exeter Hall, at the last annual meeting of the London Missionary Society. There Sir, you will find positive proof that the horrid system of Hindoo idolatry, in all its cruelty and corruption, is upheld, partaken of, and made a source of gain by the British authorities in India! Temples are supported by the government; priests and dancing women are paid a monthly allowance out of the public revenue; magistrates are present and aiding officially at their brutal ceremonies; military officers do their peculiar honors to the abominable things; and British functionaries collect the wages of iniquity. And now, Sir, what can the eagerness of party zeal find, in all its false allegations against us, equal to the naked deformity of these facts?

7. But pass again to another portion of your wide empire. In multitudes of publications I have seen our alleged neglect of the religious instruction of the coloured population of America, made the basis of insinuations against the sincerity of our religious profession. If you will read the speech of Dr. Philip already alluded to, you will find the following sentence: "Bremen, a Caffre chief, and others, have been petitioning me for missionaries, by every messenger through whom they could convey to me a verbal communication for the last twelve years; and I have not yet been able to send them one."

Gracious heaven! what an account will the twenty thousand Protestant ministers of Great Britain have to render for the souls of these poor Caffres, whom so many of them have forgotten, to abuse their brethren in America for neglecting a population amongst whom a larger proportion hear the gospel, than of the inhabitants of the British Empire.

Let us look at London, the seat of your wealth, power and civilization; the abode of your Sovereign; the seat of your Parliament; the see of a Bishop, whose income would support a hundred missionaries. Listen to what the Bishop says of so much of his diocese, as is contained in the metropolis. "There are," says he, "thirty-four parishes, containing above 10,000 souls each, (omitting all cities of those which contain less) and in the aggregate 1,137,000 souls; but there is church room for only 101,682—less than one tenth of the whole!—Allow one church for every 3000 souls and 379 churches would be required; while in fact there are 69; or if consecrated chapels be added, only 100." That is, above 1,000,000 souls, in a single city, and that city the seat of your glory, utterly unprovided for by the nation and the Established Church. Now if we should add what done by dissenters of all classes, and add also the destitute of the small parishes, the result might be var ed a little; but still make the best of it you can, and you are left with more people destitute of the means of grace in London alone, than in all the United States! If you doubt these statements of the Lord Bishop of London, consult the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the city mission; and then ponder, whether the hundreds of pounds squandered

on Mr. Thompson's trip to the U. States—and in printing his slanders of that country—and the additional hundreds, which I see Dr. Heugh urged the people of Glasgow to give him by way of "Testimonial Fund"—might not have been fully as well laid out in sending the Gospel to the British capital?

for me to take part at all in these discussions. I readily admit that time, patience, sacrifices, and much labour, are needful for the redress of the evils I have pointed out. I know that the present generation is not responsible in such a sense, for most of them, as past generations have been. I am convinced that multitudes of Englishmen deplore, and would gladly remove them,

I am satisfied that it is by the silent influence of example, and the kind and clear exposition of general principles, rather than rude and harsh personal or national assaults, that we can do you good in these or similar cases. And I gladly declare my belief that the Christians of America, as such, can and ought to hold Christian intercourse and sympathy with the Christians of Britain—notwithstanding that the British nation may be responsible in the matters alleged; and that we can and ought to do it—without perpetual vituperation and insult, even for what is true—not to say without gross perversions of the facts and merits of the case.—Such, sir, are my views of the subject. I deeply regret that yours are so widely different. And I humbly beseech you to imagine the whole course of your proceedings and arguments—embracing of course the mission of Mr. Thompson; and his conduct since his return—made ours, and our case made yours; and then decide what would by this time have been the feelings of your people towards us, if we had treated you as you have treated us? I declare, in the presence of God, my firm belief, that if things go on much longer as they have progressed for the last two years, there will not be found on earth men more estranged from each other than the professors of religion in the two countries. I have already witnessed the spectacle of a part of the religious press in England, urging forward the government of the country to an intervention, if necessary, with arms, against the progress of liberty in Texas, upon the false and ignorant pretext that the government of the United States, unless prevented by force, would possess itself of that country, and introduce slavery there! The people generally of America are long ago roused to the highest pitch of indignation against your proceedings in this whole business. You have now reduced the Christians of that country to a position,—where, if they act with you or admit your previous statements or principles—they become, on your own showing, infamous! You may now behold in the preceding statement the posture in which all the world but yourselves have viewed you during all this terrible affair!

Was it ignorance of your real condition, or was it ignorance still more gross of ours, or was it all these unitedly, that impelled the Abolition party in Britain to pursue the course they have adopted? Is it not my desire to give offence,—and I will not therefore attempt to decide.—Your party profess to have full and accurate information about us; though it is very odd that at your meeting, Dr. Heugh moved, and Mr. Eadie seconded, and your "very numerous and highly respectable meeting" unanimously voted, that our national constitution contained a very important principle, which is not only not in it at all, but which the very discussion you were pronouncing on ex cathedra, proved not to be in it! Well informed gentlemen, not to say just judges, should be more cautious. It does not become me to say that your party are ignorant of the condition of their own country; but if they knew the facts now commended to their notice, it is not easy to reconcile their singular disregard of them, with their rampant benevolence on the other side of the water; and if they were unacquainted with them, they had better stay at Jericho till their beards be grown. Upon the delicate and painful subject of national prejudice, it is difficult to speak properly at all: but especially so to gentlemen whose passion lies in surmounting all prejudice whatever.—The John Bull newspaper is said to represent the views and feelings of the extreme High Church and Tory Party; the Record is the reputed vehicle for Low Church sentiments;—the Patriot, I am told, stands in the same relations to the Congregational Dissenters, embracing both Baptists and Independents, who are generally whigs and radicals. The Times, which from its great ability, must always wield a vast influence, is considered the organ of the Independent Conservative interest.—I am very likely to be mistaken; but I have tried to inform myself of your condition—and this is what I learn. Be so good Sir, as to read any editorial article in either of these papers, for the last four months, in which it was necessary to express opinions or feelings in regard to the United States, and you will at once catch my present drift. But to aid such as have neither time nor opportunity for such a review, excuse the following sample from a late number of the last named paper:—"In short, this is just the wretched Colonization scheme, to which those pious slave-owners, Baptists, Independents, and Presbyterians of the United States have betaken themselves, as a plaster to their consciences, rank and rotten with hypocrisy; and though that holy American humbug may command congenial support from the canting zealots of liberty and lashes, ballelujahs and horse-whippings, Bibles and brutality, particularly sent, that it seemed clearly necessary

in slave auctions, and lovefeasts terminating in "Lynch law," &c. It is but justice to say, that I have seen equal grossness only in the wonderful quickness. He no sooner receives this little bundle of wires, than in an instant they are assorted in his hand like a pack of cards in an even row: one on each wheel perfects the points of the other end are made in like manner; and the bundle handed to another operator, who, by the eye alone, snips off a pair's length from each end. The cutting is performed by a large pair of scissors fixed to the table, the blades of which are as big as a shoulder of mutton. The wires are now repointed as before; and so on, recut by one man and repointed by the other, till the whole are subdivided into pin shafts, and nothing is lost.

To make the heads two little boys are employed, one of whom especially exercises in his vocation a degree of cunning workmanship hardly to be expected from an artist so young, and endeavoured to enforce them by such considerations as appeared to me just and appropriate. But I am not aware of any thing having transpired which would justify the supposition that America, or her churches, looked for any advantage which was not likely to be reciprocal, in being permitted to hold this intercourse.— Still less can I conceive that any one could be justified in demanding of our churches, as conditions of it, not only adhesion to moral principles which we reject, but the procurement of political changes which are impossible. Yet, if I comprehend the drift of all British Abolitionists, it stops not a whit short of this.

It was the world, more than America, we sought to benefit. We had no purpose of attempting a revolution in Britain; nor did it enter into our conceptions that the revolution in America, of the most terrible extent, would be dictated to us, in terms hardly supportable. It was the benighted heathen for whose good we were laying plans; and the thought of personal advantage, or honor, or enjoyment, to any portion of ourselves, had never place for a moment, nor even ground for exercise; and, therefore we must needs be proof against all discriminating threats. It is quite gratuitous for the sects in England to decline receiving our delegates, except they be Abolitionists—which many individuals and some public meetings have recommended—which the Baptists, if I am rightly informed have virtually done, and which seems nothing beyond the compass of your argument.

Indeed, this aspect of the case is so very far from the one which the facts exhibit, that I am greatly surprised that wisdom, if not kindness, did not prevent its presentation. For I believe no delegate who has gone from Britain to America, has been assailed, in public and in private on any of the great evils at which I have hinted in this communication, as every delegate who has come from America to Britain has been assailed on the subject of slavery. I believe, too, you would search in vain in America, for any man who had received from any sect or institution in Britain any token of respect or esteem; while it will be equally hard to find in Britain any man amongst any sect to which any delegate from America has ever come, who is not indebted to us for all the consequence he has derived from literary and theological distinctions denied to him at home, but bestowed by the kinder or more discerning spirit of strangers!

For my own part, without intending to commit the folly of depreciating a great nation, I am obliged to say, that the thing which surprised me most in England, was the universal ignorance which prevails in regard to America! while the thing which grieved me most, was the almost equally universal prejudice against us.

You do not know us. You have little sympathy with us. You do us wrong in all your thoughts. In regard to all these points, I believe there is but one mind amongst all Americans, not being Abolitionists, who have been in England. And if you have been pleased to express the hope that I would return to America materially changed in many of my views and principles, I have only to say in reply, that so profound is my sense of the false estimate you put on every thing *national*, as between us and you, that my visit to England has opened a new source of devotion, in gratitude to God that he permitted your ancestors to persecute ours out of it. So little impression of the kind you expect, has all that I have been forced to hear in England against my country and my brethren produced, that when I return to embrace again those beloved men, I shall revere them more, as I measure them by all I have known elsewhere; and when my weary feet touch that sacred land I shall rejoice in the very "dust and stones thereof"—as more precious than the pearls of all lands beside!

If I may not call you my fellow-christian without offence, I can at least sign myself your fellow sinner,

R. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

Paris, Aug. 20, 1836.

Sir George Head in his tour through the manufacturing districts of England gives the following account of the progress of pin making:

Pin manufacture at Warrington.—The brass wire is received at the manufactory in banks or rolls from Staffordshire, and these in the first place, drawn to a fine thread in the usual manner.

As the wire still retains a curved form, it is straightened by straining it between alternate rows of pegs inserted on a table; and when perfectly straight, it is cut into lengths, of five or six inches; which lengths, however, are determinate, being intended to form the shafts of a certain number of pins. A handful of these are delivered to a workman sitting behind two wheels, like those of a scissor grinder, excepting that, instead of stone, they are made of steel,

one being of a surface finer than the other.—This man performs the office of pointing with and wholly destitute.

Instead of laying aside your hat, when the fur is rubbed off from the corners—or your coat, when the nap is worn from the cuffs and shoulders—or your boots, as soon as the soles or uppers are broken, keep them in use until they are insufficient to keep out the weather. In these items alone, the city might save, in one year, two millions of dollars.

Let your wives and daughters come down to the cambrie frock and skirt, and four shilling pocket handkerchiefs. They will be just as agreeable; and so on, recut by one man and repointed by the other, till the whole are subdivided into pin shafts, and nothing is lost.

Those that are married will be more beloved by their husbands, and those that are not will be more likely to get them.

We conscientiously believe, that if the foregoing suggestions are followed for only sixty days,

the good effect would be made manifest;

and at all events exhibiting an interesting display in the faculties of sight and touch. From

a piece of elastic wire, such as from the cover-

ing of fiddle strings, with an ordinary pair of

scissors, he snips off, as quick as he can open

and shut the scissors, just two threads of the

sprawl or helix, and no more.—Were he to cut

one threads or three, the head of the pin which

is intended to form, being too large or too

small, would be consequently rejected as waste

metal and recast into wire. The elastic wire is

prepared by another little boy in the same apart-

ment, who rolls it round a piece of straight brass

wire of the proper dimension, and about three

yards long, by the assistance of a spinning

wheel. As the wheel bums round, the covering

creeps along from one end to the other at

the rate of two or three inches in a second, and

when the straight piece of wire is thus entirely

covered it being, I imagine, made purposely a

a little smaller at one end than the other, it is

drawn out without any difficulty.

The pins are headed by little girls, and I was

really astonished to perceive the rapidity with

which every pin is taken up between the thumb

and finger, and after the head is strung upon

the shaft, is placed in a small machine, which

rivets it at one blow and discharges it at another.

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Over-banking and consequent over-trading has the mischief under which the country periodically suffers, and these are the necessary results of a monetary system, expansive or contractible at the will of its managers and the power of a printing press. Every merchant recalls the memorable panic of 1833 and 1834, and the severe contraction which produced it. In the spring of 1835, after the country had become prostrate, business thoroughly stagnant, and the banks were full of money for want of borrowers, a sudden expansion was made—immense importation, and headlong, reckless speculation were the consequences. Merchants borrowed largely to import, and to speculate in public lands, and the day of payment arrives.—Then is presented to the banks a capital opportunity for speculating upon merchants. A simultaneous contraction ensues; banks will not discount; they tell their oldest and best customers that they have no money; these merchants are shaved by brokers at three per cent, monthly, or thirty-six per cent. annually, and receive the broker's checks upon the very banks which had thrown out their notes!—Whence comes this money? From the banks! And who reap those enormous profits? The presidents, directors, and favored few!!!

"But if the screws be applied too long! and too forcibly, a general bankruptcy will follow, and the purchasers of this great amount of merchants' paper at enormous usury, will lose both profit and principal. Symptoms of this already appear. The Josephine in New York, and the Hermans in New Orleans; and they drag down dozens in their descent: one after another breaks from his moorings, goes over the dam, and hundreds threaten to follow. A retrograde movement of the machine is necessary, or this immense amount of notes, shaved at such ruinous rates, will be no better than white paper.—The movement is ordered, and lo! the managers of the trap are exulted for generosity, in devising a scheme to save their own harvest from being swept away by the flood which themselves have let loose.

"But why these arrangements for sending specie to England, and this issue of bonds payable at a future day in Europe! The tide of exchange is setting against this country, and specie must be exported to pay for the immense imports of merchandise. If the banks can make their bonds, payable in twelve months or more, a substitute for specie, they will accomplish two objects; prevention of an immediate drain of specie, and saving from bankruptcy the numerous body of importers whose shaved paper they now hold.

"The British merchants, with immense credits in this country, fearing a general bankruptcy, will gladly receive these bonds, guaranteed by the banks; and as much of our bank capital is owned or controlled in England, the English owners, fearing a general bankruptcy, and the consequent destruction of their bank property, very readily assent to, and perhaps propose the measure:

"We attack principles, not details; the disease, not its symptoms; systems, not men;—and to talk to us of Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Bidle, who, when we consider this banking system, stand out of sight, is as preposterous as to talk in a discussion upon the science of music, of the boy who blows the bellows of an organ."

Whig Convention.—The Kennebec Journal of last week contains the proceedings of the "Whig Convention of members of the Legislature." Hon. Edward Kent" was unanimously nominated as candidate for Governor—and a committee of three members were chosen to astonish him with the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Kent replies in the most happy manner and after expressing all due thanks, says—"I have consulted only my individual wishes and private feelings, I should unhesitatingly decline the nomination. The office is one I should never seek and would most reluctantly accept." We think the people will spare Mr. Kent's feelings and save him from the killing kindness of his friends.

The Resolutions are made up of the stereotyped cant of the Whig press—"Government patronage"—"Executive dictation" and "appointment of Successor" are the burden of the entire song. These form a peg—a hatching place for after wise "Resolutions."

By the way, where was Mr. Holmes. We do not see him named, either as President,—Secretary or Committee—nor yet among the speakers. Consequently he must have been absent—for John Holmes cannot be in any meeting—even a ladies sewing circle without speaking. We hope the whigs do not intend to leave him in solitary grandeur.

The Massachusetts legislature has backed out from its abolition resolutions, the House non-concurring with the Senate, receding.—The fact is, the labels on the doors got suited, and the members pushed when they should have pulled. Hereafter they intend to give the "pull altogether" on the right side of the vexed question.—[N. H. Patriot.]

The Democrats in Portland have permitted their Municipal Election to go by default. To be sure we do not feel anxious about the city. The county is strait and will keep all town and corporation nabobs in the traces. But still our friends in Portland might try. A democratic minority should never stay away from the polls. If they fall overpowered let them fall in the harness. The whigs in this way will get but a lean and sorry victory. They will have too many of their own dead and wounded to care for, and thus make terrible shout of triumph.—Saco Dem.

A law is proposed in Belgium, which if enacted and carried into rigid execution, will render duelling a bad business in that kingdom—that the proper number have not yet presented themselves to be entered on the bankrupt list; and we have proposed to several of our friends among the croaking prophets, to fail themselves just to serve the public and sustain the reputa-

tion of their prophetic vision. But they, just as obstinate as the rest, refuse, and evidently prefer to sustain their credit as merchants rather than as seers. Well, what shall be done? Men that can fail, and ought to fail, but will not fail, must be made to fail. We know not who the rotten houses are, and we cannot get anybody to point them out. Those nameless mercantile firms, however, who find themselves for below par, we advise to speak out and fail; for if they put it off ninety days longer, ten to one money will be more plenty, and then the right time to fail will have gone by, and nobody can tell how long before so good a chance may occur again.

We have not seen a more impudently false statement than the following contained in a letter to the Portland Gazette, dated New York, Thursday April 13th:—

The Government is our enemy, and it is a powerful one that we cannot overcome. If the Government would unite with us, we could counteract the movements in England to get back our species, and to depress the price of cotton.

The most tyro ought to know that the whole policy of the Government, including, the much abused Treasury circular, has been designed, and has operated, to retain specie in the country. It is the Whig "President Bidle," who is the avowed enemy of the merchants of New York in this respect. He says that England "wants the specie back and must have it,"—and very deliberately takes measures to send back **TEA MILLIONS**. It is the wise policy of the Government in creating a demand for specie here, which embarrasses him in the fulfillment of the duty imposed upon him by his masters in England. "Hinc illite lacrymae!"

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

There are a "noble few" among the number of whig editors who are willing to ascribe effects to their natural and proper causes. The greater portion have but one tune with which every event must be made to chime. Short crops, accidents, the evils of overtrading and every other calamity, natural or caused by man's miscalculation, are directly charged to the mal-administration of the general government.

The following extract from the Philadelphia Public Ledger—a paper which regards Mr. Bidle as "a man of fine talents and numerous accomplishments, an able financier, a worthy man, a scholar and a gentleman," shows Bank management in its true light. We command it to those who are continually making a bug-beer of the administration with which to frighten themselves:

"We attack principles, not details; the disease, not its symptoms; systems, not men;—and to talk to us of Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Bidle, who, when we consider this banking system, stand out of sight, is as preposterous as to talk in a discussion upon the science of music, of the boy who blows the bellows of an organ."

Bold Robbery.—On Saturday, as a clerk of Arthur Tappan & Co. of New York, was going to the bank, a villain snatched the bank book from him and decamped. It contained \$3500 in bank bills, besides a number of checks. A reward of \$500 is offered for the apprehension of the thief, and the recovery of the property.

The Albany Argus says that one bushel of unslackened lime, ground fine like Plaster of Paris, in the acre, and sowed in the spring, just as the wheat begins to grow, will destroy the wheat.

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A law is proposed in Belgium, which if enacted and carried into rigid execution, will render duelling a bad business in that kingdom—that the proper number have not yet presented themselves to be entered on the bankrupt list;

The penalty in case of death is to be ten years imprisonment, and ten thousand dollars fine on the part of the survivor, and twenty years priva-

tion of civil and military rights.

Just to serve the public and sustain the reputa-

tion of their prophetic vision. But they, just

as obstinate as the rest, refuse, and evidently

prefer to sustain their credit as merchants rather

than as seers. Well, what shall be done?

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COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, Fryeburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-Resident Proprietors and Owners of Improved and Unimproved Land in the Town of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, State of Maine, that they are taxed in the Bills committed to me for collection for the year 1836, for County Town, and School District Taxes, and remain unpaid as follows:—

No. Acres.	Value,	T. & C. Tax.
Occupied by Stephen McIntire, { 38	\$315	\$2,08
house, barn and land,	300	1,99
Robert Gibson 2/3 of the Buck Place,	100	School house tax in dis.
Owner unknown. Part of Lot on Slow Line, occupied { by Daniel Chandler,	150	62c.
Do. House and land occupied by John Whitaker,	150	93
do. House and land occupied by Gilpatrick,	150	93
Owner unknown. Original Proprietors.		

Lot.	Division.	Acres.	Value.	No. 5.	School house tax in dis.
do John Evans,	22	5	50	150	\$2,16
do B. Russell,	13	3	60	180	2,59
do E. Walker,	4		500	7,20	314 paid.
do Jas. Clements,	42	4	40	200	2,88
do J. Webster, Meadow,	4	35	140	2,01	
Land on the great Island, formerly owned by Lord,	25		125	1,80	
Owner unknown. E. Walker,	4	16	48	,69	1/2 paid.
do John Evans,	54	6	12 rods	15	,21
do David Evans,	56	6	12 "	15	,21
do Ezekiel Walker,	29	6		40	,56
do Wm. Eaton,	31	6		35	,50
do John Chandler, Jr.	32	6		30	,43
do A. Chandler,	33	6		30	,43
do Jas. Clements,	34	6		30	,43
do Moses Ames,	35	6		30	,43
do Jno. Farrington,	46	6		20	,38
do Jno. Stevens,	62	6		20	,28
do Parsonage,	57	6		30	,28

Unless said taxes, with all intervening charges, are paid to me on or before SATURDAY THE 19th DAY OF AUGUST next, I shall proceed to sell at Public Auction at the Inn of Sam'l Souther in said Fryeburg, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, so much of said land as will be necessary to pay said taxes and all legal charges.

JAMES HOBBS, Jr. Collector of Fryeburg for 1836.

Fryeburg, April 3d, A. D. 1837.

35

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners next to be held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

WE show that the road as now travelled from Lovell-Village to Bridgton Centre is circuitous and hilly, and that a road commencing at said Village, and following the Sweden road to the foot of the hill on the West-side of Eliophilus Knights' dwelling house in said Sweden—thence leaving said Knights' dwelling house on the left, and running in an easterly direction so as to intersect the road leading from Fryeburg Corner to Bridgton Centre near the Moose Pond Bridge in Denmark would be much less hilly and of a less distance. We therefore request that said Commissioners would locate a road on the route as aforesaid.

JAMES WALKER & 21 others.

Oct. 12, 1836. 34

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss: At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Bassett's Tavern in Lovell, on Saturday the thirteenth day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of their order of notice thereon to be served on the several said towns of Lovell, Sweden, and Denmark, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like notices in three public places in each of said towns of Lovell, Sweden, and Denmark, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

To the Honorable County Commissioners of the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of the town of Brownfield, would respectfully represent, that an alteration in the County road leading from Bridgton through Duxbury to Brownfield, near Jos. Howard's, East of the Denmark, in a new way commencing at or near the John Eames' Hill (so called) in Denmark, and intersecting the County road that leads over the upper Bridge that crosses the Sacoo River to the road that leads from Fryeburg to Denmark near Capt. Abner Gee's or in that place that the Commissioners should think best, and a disconnection of so much of the old way as would be rendered necessary by a new location, to relieve the inhabitants of said town of Brownfield of the expense of the building and supporting the one half of the lower Bridge that passes over Sacoo River and that the publick would not sustain any injury by said alteration. We do therefore most respectfully request that said alteration should take place. Oct. 22, 1836.] DANIEL BEAN, & others.

STATE OF MAINE.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1836.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern of Zachariah Miller in said Brownfield, on Tuesday the second day of May next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of their order of notice thereon to be served on the several said towns of Brownfield, and Denmark, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

COOKING STOVES!!
The IMPROVED ROTARY COOKING STOVES, constantly for sale by the subscriber, at good bargains as can be obtained from other persons.—Also, Stove Funnel, Sheet Iron, and Sheet Tin.

Wm. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837.

AARON BURR.

MEMOIRS of Aaron Burr, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Also, Quotations Deeds, and Town Orders. Likewise, Mathematical Instruments. Feb. 28, 1837.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, March 20, 1837.

W. E. GOODNOW.

HONEY Wanted!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of small amount, are respectfully requested to PAY THE SAME IMMEDIATELY, or make them LARGER, and much oblige.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Feb. 4, 1837.

P. S. Cash will be very thankfully received on the account of LARGE BILLS and notes now due.

One Cent Reward!

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting RUFUS MORE on my account, as I shall pay no debts of him contracting after the time I left my house.

John H. GOODNOW.

Feb. 13, 1837.

John H. GOODNOW.

John H. GOODNOW.